

# THE ROSWELL DAILY RECORD.

VOLUME 2.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO MONDAY EVENING MAY 30 1904.

NUMBER 77

**The Famous Store Cost Sale Started Today—Large Crowds Attended.**

## JAPANESE PLANS

THE RUSSIANS BELIEVE THEY HAVE PENETRATED THEM.

## ASSAULT PORT ARTHUR

Russia Believes the Japs Will Try to Rush the Place.—Want Russia to Assume Offensive.—Japs Close to Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—According to information received by the Associated Press from a high source important news regarding the Japanese plan of campaign which has reached the Russian authorities since the battle of Kin Chow compels the conviction that the advance of General Kuroki and the activities of his scouts northwest and southwest of Feng Wang Cheng are part of a well executed feint to prevent General Kuroki from detaching a strong force to hamper General Oku's operations on the Liao Tung peninsula. Under cover of General Kuroki's screens it is added part of the Japanese army landed at Takushan, will be moved southward into the peninsula, while Kuroki attempts to make Kuroki believe that he intends to have a decisive engagement with him. This information would tend to prove that the primary object of the Japanese campaign all along has been the capture of Port Arthur, and that once that fort is in their hands, unless an exceedingly favorable opportunity offers to attack Kuroki, the Japanese plan is simply to make secure their tenure and force the Russian commander to assume the offensive. Moreover, there is information that the Japanese plan is to storm Port Arthur with the briefest possible delay, after first closing the harbor to render ingress of the Russian ships impossible at the last moment, thus forcing the Russians to destroy them without subjecting the Japanese to the inevitable losses that must occur if the Russian squadron gets out for a last fight before going to the bottom. Nothing is known here of the Che Foo reports of fighting at In Chentse, fourteen miles from Port Arthur, but the general staff hardly believes the Japanese could have advanced so rapidly.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Kuroki under today's date: "I this morning received reports stating that the Japanese advance on Kwang Tien had been begun from Saimatsa. The number of the enemy is not known."

The Emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kuroki, under yesterday's date: "A detachment of Japanese cavalry, consisting of 150 sabers, moved forward from the main body May 27th and approached with eight kilometers of Wa Tanghoo station, but on encountering the frontier guards they fell back rapidly."

Liao Yang (Sunday) May 29.—Lieutenant Shridonoff of the fourth trade Amer railroad battalion has repaired the line north of Kin Chow between the stations of Simachen and Van Sealin, and tomorrow will complete the work between Hwanguy and Wafandian. The Chinese are readily offering themselves for employment. A typhoon prevails which hinders the Japanese landing operations, and heavy rains are spoiling the roads. The Japanese are reported to have captured a Japanese convey.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Advice received here reports the departure

from Japan of another army division. While its destination is not stated, it is conjectured that these troops are about to close in the Russian rear in North Korea, cutting off the raiding parties which have threatened General Kuroki's communications.

Che Foo, May 30.—From Chinese sources it is learned that the Russians have four lines of defense between Nan Shan and Port Arthur.

Tokio, May 30.—A detachment of Japanese troops attacked and defeated two thousand Cossacks at Aiyang Pienmen, northeast of Feng Wang Cheng Saturday. The engagement began at 10:30 and ended at 11:30 a. m. The Japanese lost four killed and twenty wounded. The Russian casualties are not known.

General Oku, in command of the Japanese forces operating against Port Arthur, reports that the Russians have abandoned Cheng Kow, Chen Pau, Huang Shan and Liu Shu Tun. No Russians have been seen east of Chen Kow Chin pass. General Nakamura's detachment which occupied Liu Shi Tun Friday, captured four Russian guns.

General Kuroki reports a number of outpost affairs and the capture of eight Russian scouts.

Do you want to buy a nice 9-room house, so close in and favorably located that roomers actually beg for rooms?—See Carlton & Roach.

## TOPEKA AGAIN THREATENED.

Kaw River Eighteen Feet Above Low Water Mark.

Topeka, Kan., May 30.—The Kaw river is 18 feet above low water mark at this point this morning and apparently at a standstill. The run of driftwood has been very heavy and the Rock Island people were busy the greater portion of the night dislodging the accumulation at their bridge with dynamite. The street railroad bridge was also knocked out of alignment, making the passage of cars impossible. The water extended far above the city park and some dwellings were damaged. An almost continual downpour of rain from Saturday at 3 o'clock until Sunday evening along many of the western tributaries of the Kaw is causing a stampede of North Topeka citizens to Topeka proper.

Topeka, Kan., May 30.—A special to the State Journal from Emporia says the worst flood in years is prevailing there. The Cottonwood and Neosho rivers are out of their banks covering the entire bottoms and the flood is much worse than a year ago. The damage, however, is not so great as the rise was more gradual and the people had time to save their stock and household goods. The crops are not so far advanced as last year, so that the damage will not be so great.

Lawrence, Kan., May 30.—The Kaw river here rose two feet during the night, but is stationary today. The water is two feet higher than at any time since the great flood of last summer. The bottoms south of town are flooded and the stream there is from two to three miles wide.

Topeka, May 30.—A special to the State Journal from Vassar says: "This community is experiencing the most serious flood since 1844. The river rushes from bluff to bluff, the crops are practically ruined and nearly all the bridges washed out."

Have you a section of deeded land to land that you wish to sell? If you have we've got a buyer. See us.—Carlton & Roach.

THE W. O. W. Will eat ice cream and dance tonight. All Woodmen invited.

War in South America.

New York, May 30.—Baron Rio Branco and Senor Velazquez the Peruvian minister, have practically reached an agreement for the settlement of the Acre controversy, according to dispatches from Rio Janeiro, but the dispatch adds that the basis of settlement is not yet settled. It is reported in Rio Janeiro that the Peruvians have repulsed the Brazilians near the frontier, but high officials declare that the report is untrue.

## THE DAY AT GETTYSBURG

President Roosevelt Delivers An Address on the Greatest of American Battlefields.

### THE MEANING OF IT ALL

The President in His Address Lands the Gallant Soldiers of the North and South, and Discusses the Result of the War. Everlasting Peace at Home. Freedom and What it Means in all its Phases. The Slow Growth of National Greatness. All the Nation Today Renders Homage to the Memory of Those Who Fell.

Gettysburg, May 30.—President Roosevelt and party reached this historic battle ground at 8:30 today. A crowd began to assemble as early as 5:30 at Penmar, Pa., where the train was sidetracked for the night, and when the train left for Gettysburg several hundred people had gathered. Before leaving Penmar the President appeared on the rear platform of his private car, and was given an enthusiastic reception. He spoke briefly, expressing his pleasure at greeting the crowd. The train then continued on its way to Gettysburg, where the President and party entered carriages and started to drive over the battlefield.

Following is the Memorial address of President Theodore Roosevelt delivered on the field today:

The President's Address. "The place where we now are has won a double distinction. Here was fought one of the great battles of all time, and here was spoken one of the few speeches which shall last through the ages. As long as this Republic endures or its history is known, so long shall the memory of the Battle of Gettysburg likewise endure and be known; and as long as the English tongue is understood, so long shall Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of mankind."

"The civil war was a great war for righteousness; a war waged for the noblest ideals, but waged also in thoroughgoing practical fashion. It was one of the few wars which mean, in their successful outcome, a lift toward better things for the nations of mankind. Some wars have meant the triumph of order over anarchy and licentiousness masquerading as liberty; some wars have meant the triumph of liberty over tyranny masquerading as order; but this victory of ours meant the triumph of both liberty and order, the triumph of orderly liberty, the bestowal of civil rights upon the freed slaves, and at the same time the stern insistence on the supremacy of the national law throughout the length and breadth of the land. Moreover, this was one of those rare contests in which it was the vanquished that they should lose, while at the same time the victors acquired the precious privilege of transmitting to those who came after them, as a heritage of honor forever, not only the memory of their own valiant deeds, but the memory of the deeds of those who, no less valiantly and with equal sincerity of purpose, fought against the stars in their courses. The war left to us all, as fellow-countrymen, as brothers, the right to rejoice that the Union has been restored in indestructible shape in a country where slavery no longer mocks the boast of freedom, and also the right to rejoice with exultant pride in the courage, the self-sacrifice, and the devotion, alike of the men who wore the gray."

"He is a poor American who, looking at this field, does not feel within himself a deeper reverence for the nation's past and a higher purpose to make the nation better than she was to her past. Here fought the choicest sons of the North and the South, the East and the West. The armies which on this field contended for the

mastery were veteran armies, hardened by long campaigning and desperate fighting into such instruments of war as no other nation then possessed. The severity of the fighting is attested by the proportionate loss—a loss unrivaled in any battle of similar size since the close of the Napoleonic struggles; a loss which in certain regiments was from three-fourths to four-fifths of the men engaged. Every spot on this field has its own associations of soldierly duty nobly done, of supreme self-sacrifice freely rendered. The names of the chiefs who served in the two armies form a long honor roll; and the enlisted men were worthy, and even more than worthy, of those who led them. Every acre of this ground has its own associations. We see where the fight thundered through and around the village of Gettysburg; where the artillery formed on the ridges; where the cavalry fought; where the hills were attacked and defended; and where, finally, the great charge surged up the slope only to break on the summit in the bloody spray of gallant failure."

"But the soldiers who won at Gettysburg, the soldiers who fought to a finish the civil war and thereby made their countrymen forever their debtors, have left us far more even than the memories of the war itself. They fought for four years in order that on this continent those who came after them, their children and their children's children, might enjoy a lasting peace. They took arms not to destroy, but to save liberty; not to overthrow, but to establish the supremacy of the law. The crisis which they faced was to determine whether or not this people was fit for self government and therefore fit for liberty. Freedom is not a gift which can be enjoyed save by those who show themselves worthy of it. In this world no privilege can be permanently appropriated by men who have not the power and the will successfully to assume the responsibility of using it aright. In his recent admirable little volume on freedom and responsibility in Democratic government, President Hadley of Yale has pointed out that the freedom which is worth anything is the freedom which means self-government and not anarchy. Freedom thus conceived is a constructive force, which enables an intelligent and good man to do better things than he could do without it; which is in its essence the substitution of self-restraint for external restraint—the substitution of a form of restraint which promotes progress for the form which retards it. This is the right view of freedom; but it can only be taken if there is a full recognition of the close connection between liberty and responsibility in every domain of human thought. It was essentially the view taken by Abraham Lincoln, and by all those who, when the civil war broke out, realized that in a self-governing democracy those who desire to be considered fit for liberty must show that they have the will to use it wisely, and justice to those who are not fit for it when it is jeopardized by the lawless domestic or foreign levy."

"The lessons they taught us are as applicable in our everyday lives now as in the rare times of great stress. The men who made this field forever memorable did so because they combined the power of fealty to a lofty ideal with the power of showing that fealty in hard, practical common-sense fashion. They stood for the life of effort, not the life of ease. They had that love of country, that love of justice, that love of their fellow-men, without which power and resourceful efficiency but makes a man a danger to his fellows. Yet, in addition thereto, they likewise possessed the power and the efficiency; for otherwise their high purpose would have been barren of result. They knew each how to act for himself, and yet each how to act with his fellows. They learned, as all the generation of the civil war learned, that rare indeed is the chance to do anything worth doing by one sudden and violent effort. The men who believed that the civil war would be ended in ninety days, the men who cried loudly 'On to Richmond,' if they had the right stuff in them speedily learned their error; and the war was actually won by those who settled themselves steadfastly down to fight for three years, or for as much longer as the war might last, and who gradually grew to understand that the triumph would come, not by a single brilliant victory, but by a hundred painful and tedious campaigns. In the east and the west the columns advanced and recoiled, swayed from side to side, and again advanced; along the coasts the black ships stood endlessly off and on before the hostile forts; generals and admirals emerged into the light, each to face his crowded hour of success or failure; the men in front fought; the men behind supplied and pushed forward those in front; and the final victory was due to the deeds of all who played their parts well and manfully, in the scores of battles, in the countless skirmishes, in the march, in camp, or in reserve, as commissioned officers, or in the ranks—wherever and whenever duty called them. Just so it must be for us in civil life. We can make and keep this country worthy of the men who gave their lives to save it, only on condition that the average man among us on the whole does his duty bravely, loyally, and with common sense, in whatever position life allots to him. National greatness is of slow growth. It cannot be forced and yet be stable and enduring; for it is based fundamentally upon national character, and national character is stamped deep in a people by the lives of many generations. The men who went into the army had to submit to discipline, had to submit to restraint through the government of the leaders they had chosen, as the price of winning. So we, the people, can preserve our liberty and our greatness in time of peace only by ourselves exercising the virtues of honesty, of self-restraint, and of fair dealing between man and man. In all the ages of the past men have seen countries lose their liberty, because their people could not restrain and order themselves, and therefore forfeited the right to what they were unable to use with wisdom."

"It was because you men of the civil war both knew how to use liberty temperately and how to defend it at need that we and our children and our children's children shall hold you in honor forever. Here, on Memorial Day, on this great battlefield, we commemorate not only the chiefs who actually won this battle; not only Meade, and his lieutenants, Hancock and Reynolds and Howard and Sickles, and the many others whose names flame in our annals; but also the chiefs who made the Army of the Potomac what it was, and those who afterwards led it in the campaigns which were crowned at Appomattox; and furthermore those who made and used its sister armies: McClellan, with his extraordinary genius for organization; Rosecrans, Buell, Thomas, the unyielding, the steadfast; and that great trio, Sherman, Sheridan, and last and greatest of all, Grant himself, the silent soldier whose hammer-like blows finally beat down the progress of the men who fought against him. Above all we meet here to pay homage to the officers and enlisted men who served and fought and died, without having, (Continued on Fourth Page.)

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## MEMORIAL DAY

WAS FITTINGLY OBSERVED IN ROSWELL TO-DAY.

## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

The Veterans of the Armies of the North and the South Unite to Honor Their Dead Comrades.—The Day's Exercises.

Decoration Day was fittingly observed in this city today, and the Federal and Confederate veterans joined together to honor the dead of the Blue and the Gray. The veterans of both armies met at the court house at 9:30 o'clock this morning and arranged the flowers. They were assisted in this by the ladies of the city.

The veterans marched in a body to the First Methodist church where exercises were held. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. C. C. Hill, pastor of the Christian church. Next on the program was a recitation "The Drummer Boy in Blue," by Miss Bayless. The recitation was followed by an address by Mr. R. E. Lund, after which "Blue and Gray" was recited by Miss Stone. Then came a paper prepared by Rev. George Reed who has been confined to his home for more than a year. The paper was read by Mr. Slesne, and every one present was touched by the beautiful and tender expressions of the invalid that Roswell loves and honors. At the conclusion of the reading of the paper the meeting adjourned and the march to the cemetery began, where the graves of the dead were strewn with beautiful flowers. There were thirteen graves, six Federals and seven Confederates, and all received the same honor. Six sweet little girls dressed in pure white placed a wreath and bouquets of flowers on each grave. Col. Ava E. Page announced the name and the regiment that the Federals belonged to as the flowers were placed over the graves of the ones who slept beneath the sod. J. A. Foreman made the like announcements as the wreaths and bouquets were placed on the graves of the sleeping Confederates.

At the conclusion of the decorating of the graves of the known dead all the veterans gathered around a large mound that had been prepared, and it was literally strewn with wreaths and flowers piled high in honor of the unknown dead of both armies that are buried in all sections of the country. The little girls also had the honor of decorating the mound in honor of the unknown that had sacrificed life and country in defense of what they thought was right and just. The decoration of the graves concluded the exercises, and the grizzled veterans repaired to their homes to spend the afternoon in quiet meditation of the many scenes of hardship.

The memorial sermon which was preached yesterday by Elder Hill, the paper prepared by Rev. George Reed and the address of Mr. Lund will be published in the Record during this week.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

Results of Today's Games in Various Cities of League and Association.

National League morning game at Philadelphia: Phils. 4, New York, 12; at Brooklyn, Brooklyn 4, Boston 2; at Cincinnati, Cincinnati 7, Chicago 4; Subs. (at Philadelphia) Philadelphia 4, New York 15; American: At New York, N. Y. 7, Philadelphia 4; at Boston, Boston 7, Washington 3.